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STONY PLAIN SUN.

VOLUME Nineteen STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8. 1938

ROYAL CAFE, STONY PLAIN

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Ice Cream, Soft Drinks. Confectionery. Fruit.

L. M. LARSON, Proprietor.

Canada Year Book 1938.

The publication of the 1938 edition of the of the Canada Year Book, published by authorisation of Hon W D Euler, minister of trade and commerce. is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains an up-to-date account of the natural resources of Canada, the history of the country, its institutions, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education etc.; in brief, a comprehensive study of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. The Canada Year Book extends to almost 1200 pages, dealing with all phases of the national life. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress the country has made since since the first census in 1871.

A special feature of chap. 8, Agriculture, this year is the article dealing with the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Program inaugurated by the Dominion Government to alleviate conditions brought about by the incidence of the recent agricultural crisis in the West.

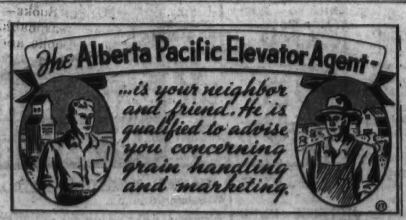
Space in chap. 19, Labor and Wages, has been given to a summary review of Labor Legislation in Canada.

The section of chap 21, Public Finance, which deals with Capital Investments in Canada, and Canadian Investments Abroad, has a new series of historical statistics on a comparable basis, which replaces earlier figures, is now presented for the years 1926-35.

In chap. 23, Currency and Banking, the tables concerning l oan and trust companies have been recast, statistics regarding small loans companies separated therefrom, and a separate section on small loan companies added.

The review of life insurance given in chap. 23 has been rounded out by the inclusion of text and tables covering the business of Canadian companies abroad; and chap. 25, Education, has been recast, both in regard to textual treatment and tabular presentations.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at $1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing, binding. By a special conbession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may get copies at 50c.



Stony Plain and District.

Station-master McCulla re turned to his duties yesterday, following a short vacation.

A number of members of Meridian Lodge motored up to Jasper over the week-end, where a re-union of Masons was held. Several autoloads of members from the city also attended.

For the third year in succession, Mr Arthur Graden carried off the honor for hauling to town the first load of wheat which graded 1 Garnet.

Mr George A. Trapp, well known for his research work in the realm of radio and electricity, has accepted a position with the Radio & Auto Supply Co, Edmonton.

Mr John Ducholke Sr. was a visitor in town on Saturday. "John," as his many friends familiarly address him, has been rusticating on his plantation south and east of town, where the farmers raise good crops.

Mr W A Rae and wife were week-end visitors at the home of Mr and Mrs B G Powell. Mr Rae is a linotype operator on the Calgary Albertan.

An Up-to Date School.

The Strathmore school board has purchased a new motion picture machine for use in the schools. A large number of reels of various interesting educational topics are available which will prove a valuable asset in depicting stories of history, travel, mineralogy, plant life, modern achievements, etc.

"Social Studies."

One of the most important tasks of the school today is to prepare boys and girls for intelligent living in the world as they will find it, says an eminent educator. Thao is why they are being asked to give more and more attention to those subjects called 'Social Studies." What are these Social Studies, and what is their purpose? Broadly speaking, they are those branches of learning which can give one an understanding of the relations of human beings—men, women, children— to one another and their physical surroundings. These relations take many forms. Some have to do wieh governments, the rights of citizens, and international affairs. They are covered by the term "political." Others involve the production sale, and use of valuable goods; the touch upon land, capital, wages, lhourt of labor, profits, and property. These are known as "economic" relations. Still others pertain to the family, church, science, education, the arts and numerous human intersets of mankind. They are for convenience, put within the domain of sociology. To these branches of learning — political science, economics, and sociology— is added social geography, which describes the relation of human beings, land, bodies of water, mountains, minerals, plants, animals and other "earth parts." Some knowledge of all these subjects is necessary for every one of us who wants to live and act wisely in the world as it exists today.

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The Last Call for Preserving Peaches, Italian Prunes, Bartlett Pears.

New Fall Ladies' Hats Expected Any Time Now.

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These Cars have been Completely Reconditioned and are in Excellent Shape.

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Agents for CHEVROLET and OLDSMOBILE CARS
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FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
DRESSED POULTRY.
CATTLE AND HOGS BOUGHT EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.—HIGHEST PRICES PAID.
PHONE SEVEN, STONY PLAIN.

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We service All Makes of Radios. Complete Stock of Batteries, Tubes and other Accessories.
BATTERY CHARGING. PHILCO DEALERS.
TRAPP RADIO ELECTRIC.

Colonization Again

With the recent appearance in this country of Sir Henry Page Croft, Bart., C.M.G., M.P., in the interests of assisted British migration to Western Canada on colonization basis, the question of immigration to the west on considerable scale, which has lain dormant for some months, has again become an issue.

In view of Sir Henry's aspirations to get things moving in the hope of British settlers being brought out to this country by next year, it is highly probable that a good deal more of the proposals of the committee in England, which seeks British government financial backing, will be heard during the next few months.

With some of the arguments advanced by Sir Henry and endorsed by Sir Edward Beatty, president of the C.P.R., and J. S. Hungarford, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, there will be little, if any dispute, but whether or not the time is yet ripe for colonization of considerable numbers in the agricultural sections of the prairie provinces from Great Britain or any other country is another question altogether.

* * *

More Revenues Needed

Few, if any will be prepared to contradict Sir Henry's dictum that there is room and a need for a larger population in the prairie provinces, when it is remembered that the railways need more revenue—a point not overlooked by Sir Edward Beatty—and when it is pointed out that other costly facilities, such as highways, have been provided for a much greater population than now exists in these provinces.

It will be conceded by almost anyone that if the overhead costs of these and other facilities could be divisible among a greater number of occupants of the land the burdens of taxation, freight charges and other imposts would be lightened for all, provided there is a sufficient margin of profit in the pursuit of agriculture to meet these assessments and obligations.

Neither will there be any quarrel with the suggestion of Sir Henry and his supporters in this country that it is highly desirable that the lack of population as far as possible be met by settlers from Great Britain who in the past have proved themselves adaptable to new conditions and who may be regarded as the standard bearers of those ideals which have been adopted and are being fostered as the lode star of this country's destiny. Again, however, should be added the proviso—"if and when the time is ripe."

It is also quite true, as pointed out by Sir Henry, that many of the best settlers in the earlier years were not life long agriculturists but they made good despite this apparent handicap. The inference, however, that because this was done in the past "men of character and determination" but without knowledge or experience can make themselves self-sustaining within a two-year period does not take into consideration the complexities that agriculture has assumed in this country since the days when the soil had only to be "tickled in the spring" to bring forth bounteous harvests in the fall.

The statement also does not take into consideration the further fact that the great majority of the "tinkers and tailors and soldiers and sailors" who came out by the trainload in the halcyon days, nor their descendents, occupy to-day the lands they or their parents originally homesteaded. A very large percentage sold their holdings as soon as possible after they had proved up and many returned to their former avocations in the cities, or took up some other calling elsewhere.

With the necessity to-day for saddling the cost of purchased land against the settlers, the lack of experience and knowledge of the problems to be faced, with the complex character of the industry itself to-day as compared with the ease of culture in the earlier years of settlement, the problem of wresting a living from the soil plus a margin of profit in the days when dust and grasshoppers did not corrupt and when drought did not rob the farmer of the proceeds of his labor, is a very different one.

* * *

Greater Stabilization Needed

There are not lacking signs that the scourge of drought is at last passing from the western picture and it appears evident that the rust menace has been licked, but in some sections of the west grasshopper invasions have taken heavy toll of the farmer's crops and this year, the worst in the history of the affected area, it is estimated that the insects in the space of three weeks have stolen $18,000,000 from the pockets of Saskatchewan farmers; and there is no guarantee that the infestation may not be worse next year and cover areas unvisited in 1937.

Until agriculture has become somewhat more stabilized, trends a little better defined and the industry shows definite signs of emerging from the doldrums which has beset it in recent years, it would seem inadvisable and even unkindly to permit colonization on considerable scale on the part of a large number who are not fitted to cope with conditions and who are expected to become self supporting in two or even in three or four years.

A large oak tree may have enough leaves to cover two acres, if spread in a carpet.

Do This If You're

NERVOUS

Don't take chances on harmful opiates and products which you know nothing about. Use common sense. Get more food air, more sleep and take a reliable, time-proven medicine like famous Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—made *especially for women* from wholesome herbs and roots—let it help Nature tone up *your* system and thus calm jangly nerves, lessen distress from female functional disorders and make life worth living.

For over 60 years one woman has told another how to go "smiling thru" with Pinkham's Compound—let it help YOU.

Cowboys Go Mechanical

Cowboys in Oregon have gone mechanical. Tired of proddin' cattle up chutes into railroad cars, they invented an electric pole powered by tiny batteries. Now they sit at ease on corral fences, while the "hot" sticks do the heavy work.

A bee has two kinds of eyes—three small ones, and two enormous ones.

Mildew can be removed from clothing by soaking the garment in buttermilk. 2271

For World Peace

President Roosevelt's Speech Has Real Significance

The real significance of President Roosevelt's declaration is that it serves notice upon all the world, upon Asia as well as Europe, that the meaning and spirit of the Monroe Doctrine embraces Canada; that a President of the United States has now said, and in the most unmistakable way, what all of us felt and believed, but which some, in other countries, may not have understood.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement has another, an even deeper significance. Actually, in its spirit, it means that the United States, in defence of democracy and free institutions, stands and will stand four-square with the democracies of England and France. No more momentous nor heartening statement has come to a tormented world within the past two decades.

In the chancelleries of Europe's and Asia's dictatorships this statement will make a difference. It has been said often that the United States entered the Great War because of the sinking of the Lusitania. It isn't true. The United States entered the Great War because of the call of the blood; because of the call of common things endangered; because of challenge to things which the American people hold to-day and have held always, in common with the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

So it would be to-morrow. Let England stand in peril, let all that would go down with her be threatened, and no power nor influence on earth could keep the great heart and the might of the American people from going to her assistance. That truth, little understood sometimes in certain quarters in Europe, perhaps too little understood in certain quarters in England itself, will be better understood hereafter because of President Roosevelt's speech.

The understanding of it must make mightily for world peace.—Ottawa Journal.

English And French

Differ Widely In Their Mental Attitude Toward Trouble

The French, as you know, are a logical and therefore a pessimistic race, says Harold Nicolson, in BBC Listener. When an Englishman might say that "things look non too well," the Frenchman actually believes that the end of the world is due within ten or eleven days' time. Their gloom over the Russo-Japanese dispute (which to many of them—and indeed to some political workers in this country—seemed to indicate that Germany was about to make a pounce at Prague) was as striking in its contrast to the gay and glittering world around them as would be a black crepe streamer on a wedding dress.

The Englishman always has a vague conviction that the worst will not really come to the world. It seldom does. But the Frenchman, whose mind works in terms of cause and effect, is always certain that from evil causes evil effects must inevitably result. And our own optimism, which to us is dim and lovely as the haze over the Weald of Kent, strikes them as childish, unhelpful and slightly irritating.

Scientist Praises Canada

For Being One Of Few Nations Studying Marine Work

Urgent need for extending oceanographic studies and increasing activities in scientific administration of fisheries to facilitate sea harvest was stressed by Dr. Stanley Kemp before the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Kemp, secretary to the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, praised Canada for being one of the few nations of the British Commonwealth which has followed this work vigorously.

Dr. Kemp said gradual solution of one of the chief problems fluctuation of supply, bound up with as yet little-known submarine conditions, led to belief that some day regular accurate regional predictions would be possible.

One of the biggest, but probably most mysterious, drifts—the Gulf Stream—was now being studied by Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Denmark, and it was only a matter of time before the main features of circulation in the north Atlantic would be understood.

SELECTED RECIPES

WHOLE WHEAT DATE AND NUT BREAD

1 cup white flour
1 teaspoon soda
4 teaspoons baking powder
2 teaspoons salt
2 cups whole wheat flour
½ cup brown sugar
½ cup Bee Hive Golden Corn Syrup
¾ cup milk
¼ cup water
1 egg, beaten
½ cup broken walnuts
1 cup dates, chopped
2 tablespoons St. Lawrence Double Refined Maize Oil

Sift first four ingredients together. Add Whole Wheat Flour and sugar, walnuts and dates, then the Bee Hive Golden Corn Syrup, milk, water, egg and St. Lawrence Maize Oil, and let stand 20 minutes in loaf pan rubbed with St. Lawrence Maize Oil. Bake in slow oven one to one and a half hours.

CABBAGE AND APPLE SALAD

1 package Lemon Jell-O
1 pint hot water
4 teaspoons vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup shredded cabbage
1 cup diced apples
¼ cup chopped sweet pickles

Dissolve Jell-O in hot water. Add vinegar and salt. Chill until slightly thickened. Fold in cabbage, apples, and pickles. Turn into individual molds. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Serves six.

The nursery rhyme, "Three Blind Mice," is more than 300 years old.

Some species of cockroaches are capable of flying.

A Sensible Agreement

World Saw How Britain And United States Settle A Dispute

We are happy to note the United States and Great Britain have reached a working agreement on use of Canton and Enderbury islands, tiny Pacific islets valuable as aviation and communications bases.

When these specks of land some months ago became the subject of an opera bouffe dispute between the two countries, we ventured a hope that this would be done. Both countries had landed "settlers" on the islands and laid claim to them.

The dignity of the disputants demanded a settlement of this picayune issue without fuss and bother. But, further than that, it was an opportunity to demonstrate to the civilized world that competition for use of the earth's surface can be peaceful commercial competition; that it does not have to be a competition of armed force or armed bluff.—Detroit News.

At the **first sniffle**

...Quick! use this specialized aid for nose and upper throat...where most colds start. Helps *prevent* many colds.

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Stand As Landmarks

Stately Homes Of England Are Beautiful And Fascinating

For centuries the stately homes of England have stood as landmarks throughout the country. Some of course have fallen into ruin but many others have withstood the tooth of time, becoming even more beautiful with age.

Changes, however, especially since the War, have upset the old order and many wealthy landowners have become impoverished, of for one reason or another have found themselves unwilling or unable to keep up or retain their huge estates of parks and mansions, with the result that many such estates have changed hands.

Among the most fascinating details of the old houses, are the secret chambers which were so often incorporated in the buildings. They were most cunningly planned. Endless were the devices used in the making of these hidden chambers, and quite possibly many of them have maintained their secret even to this day.

In houses with thick walls, a common device was to make a cavity in them which could be entered directly by a secret opening in the wall itself, or indirectly, by a passage between double floors; under wooden steps or by tunnels under the ground.

Modern homes are often convenient and beautiful but the old house has yet something more to give.

It is good to live in a house which was standing when the Wars of the Roses were fought, and which perhaps echoed stones of the field of the Cloth of Gold, the Armada and the Spanish Main, which heard the Bible read in English for the first time, and over whose rush-covered, stone floors and oaken boards have trod knight and varlet, Cavalier and Roundhead, Elizabeths' sea-captains and the soldiers of Marlborough. Those who entered have been clad in the different garments of their time, some of them in the richly worked stiffly starched clothing of Queen Elizabeth's elaborate day; the gay cavaliers of King Charles, and the simply dressed roundheads of Cromwell, the Georgians with their finery, and the Victorians and their crinolines have all lived and died in these old houses, under the half-timbered walls and rafted ceilings of those golden days of the past.

Finished Her Job

Retired Government Employee Continued Work Without Pay

A great many harsh things are often said about Government employees. Whatever basis any of them have in fact, none of them applies to Miss M. Grace Wilmarth. Miss Wilmarth, formerly employed by the U.S. Geological Survey as its chief scientific aide, is now 72 years of age. She was retired from that service in April, 1937. But in her spare time for 30 years Miss Wilmarth had been compiling a book that was a by-product, and probably a very valuable, one, of her Government work. So when she was retired she continued to come to her office, anyway, to work her regular hours and to finish her book—sixteen months of free labor which she gave to the Government. The book is a "Lexicon of the Geologic Names of the United States, Including Alaska", and it fills 2,396 pages. Miss Wilmarth has seen the final proofs off to the printer and now she will really retire.—Baltimore Sun.

Might Be Wiser

For Farmers To Keep Some Grain In Home Bins

Why sell barley at 20 cents a bushel and oats at 15 cents—the going prices?

Why rush wheat to the market at 50 cents to 63 cents a bushel?

Farmers should ask themselves the questions now as harvest gets under way and decide whether it would not be the part of wisdom to accept the advice to fill up the bins on the farm and leave as much grain as possible where it will serve as the best reservoir of credit and stability.—Lethbridge Herald.

In a corner store at Times Square in New York City a telephone book lasts only 96 hours.

Roumania has more gypsies than any other country in the world.

FAMOUS GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS "SUCCUMB" TO THE MOVIES

The countless thousands of Gilbert and Sullivan opera enthusiasts throughout the British-speaking world will, no doubt, be interested to learn that their favourites are now being filmed by a British studio at Iver, Bucks. This picture, taken during the filming of "The Mikado" shows The Mikado (Mr. John Barclay) and Katisha (Miss Constance Willis) at the right, while the charming maidens, left, and Ko-Ko plead for their lives.

Manufacturing On Prairies

Now Making A Steady Comeback After Decline Due To Depression

Manufacturing is making a steady comeback in the prairie provinces after drastic declines during the depression years and gross production value now is well over $200,000,000 a year, government figures disclosed.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey of manufacturing industries of the prairie provinces, while based on 1936 figures, the latest available, shows a definite improvement trend.

Gross production value was $331,-601,000 in 1929 and slipped to a low of $164,889,000 in 1933. In 1935 it climbed to $219,483,000 and the next year rushed ahead to $247,707,000.

Salaries and wages were knocked down during the depression from $54,915,000 in 1929 to a low of $33,-109,000 in 1933. Recovery was obvious in 1936 when they totalled $42,832,000.

While no definite conclusions could be arrived at concerning the present state of manufacturing in the west because the 1937 and 1938 figures are not available, it was assumed manufacturing was continuing to forge ahead.

The bureau's figures indicate that 43,253 persons were employed in manufacturing in 1929, 33,406 in 1933 and 48,045 in 1936.

Winnipeg led the way in 1936 as an industrial centre with gross production value of $73,316,000 and Calgary was second with value of $27,-087,000. Edmonton placed third with value of $23,262,000.

Other prairie cities with gross production value were: St. Boniface $22,404,000, Moose Jaw $14,148,000, Saskatoon $11,789,000, Regina $18,-511,000, Medicine Hat $5,403,000, Prince Albert $3,049,000, Lethbridge $2,767,000, Brandon $989,000, The Pas $749,000.

Not Always The Great

Who Show Exceptional Courage In Case Of Emergency

The conspicuous incident in a train crash near Toledo, Ohio, was the act of the Negro porter who ran to warn passengers and gross production value now is well over $200,000,000 a year, government figures disclosed.

We need not look to the high places for our heroes when there is such proof of the capacity of humble men for greatness in an emergency.

Bombers For High Altitude

Production of "sub-stratosphere" bombing planes for the British air ministry is expected to start in the summer of 1940. The planes will weigh 70,000 pounds and their four engines will speed them along at 275 miles an hour at 25,000 feet. A pressure cabin will shield the crew.

Miss Edith Wills, aged 70, has passed rigid driving tests in Durban, South Africa, and will get a driver's license. 2271

Great Progress Made

Cases Of Blindness Being Reduced States English Oculist

"There has been enormous progress in the reduction of blindness in countries all over the world," Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, surgeon-oculist to King George, said in an interview at Toronto.

The greatest single factor in this reduction of blindness, Sir Stewart explained, was early treatment and especially the application of silver solution to the eyes of children at birth.

Insulin, by checking diabetic conditions, is also reducing the incidence of cataracts, said Sir Stewart. Cataracts were often caused by diabetic condition, he explained. Recent successful transplantation of the cornea of the eye of a dead person was of considerable significance, said the distinguished visitor. It was necessary, however, that the operation take place immediately after death. The transplantation of the cornea of the eyes of animals to human beings had not been successful.

Asked regarding his royal patient, Sir Stewart replied that King George has very good eyesight.

Photographing A Launching

Camera Men Ordered Not To Use Widerange Lenses

When the Cunard Line's new Mauretania was launched in England newspaper photographers were permitted to point their cameras in only one direction — toward the Mauretania.

And the camera men were ordered not to use widerange lenses—because in the adjoining slipway a battleship was being built. And a few feet upstream the camera might have photographed a British destroyer.

Interesting Trip

Belgian Completes Ten-Year Journey In Out Of Way Places

Gaston Marin, a Belgian living at Whiteway Colony, Gloucestershire, has just ended a 10-year trip through Europe, Africa and Asia. He bicycled, hitch-hiked and tramped 40,000 miles.

Fellow of the Anthropological Society, Morin set out to explore places off the beaten track, to find out about the habits and products of primitive man. His discoveries, including thousands of primitive inventions, will take the best part of a lifetime to classify.

He was accused in Yemen (Arabia) of being a spy and tramped seven days across the desert in fear of his life; was mistaken for a Jew at Capernaum (Palestine) by an Arab who nearly "finished me off" with a knife, and lived in a jungle with a tribe who originally were cannibals.

Air Raid Precaution

Auxiliary Fire Service Plan Includes Using Water From Thames

Fires a mile from the Thames may be fought with water pumped straight from the river during air raids. The London auxiliary fire service plan is that if Piccadilly Circus were set ablaze by incendiary bombs and all nearby water mains disrupted a fire float manned by auxiliary firemen would rush by river to Charing Cross. It would flood Piccadilly with jets of Thames water. Hydraulic pumps now on fire floats can eject water a quarter of a mile from the river. Longer distances could be covered by linking up with ordinary fire engine pumps on land.

Chimpanzees and some monkeys laugh when they are pleased, according to naturalists.

LEWIS SEEKS AUTO UNION TRUCE

Attempting to heal the breach between officials of the United Automobile Workers Union, John L. Lewis, right, chairman of the C.I.O., conferred with Homer Martin, president, in Washington, after discussing the situation with four officers suspended in June for alleged disruptive tactics.

Resuscitation Methods

Should Teach Artificial Respiration In The School To Senior Pupils

The extraordinary publicity given by the press to the Health League of Canada's campaign for the resuscitation of the apparently drowned has had the effect of creating a widespread interest in the subject. Former views, in the light of experience, have become modified. For example it was common opinion that a person under water for more than four minutes was beyond medical aid. There are numerous examples where persons have been revived after having been under water even for 30 minutes.

It is most important in cases of apparent drowning that there be someone on the spot who understands the technique of artificial respiration and who has enough faith in the value of the procedure to "stick-it-out" until rigor mortis sets in or the patient breathes.

The approved method is the prone or Schafer method. This method has been so well described and illustrated in the newspapers all over the country that most persons are familiar with it. In order that there may always be someone at hand to use the method it has been suggested that it be systematically taught to all senior pupils, both girls and boys, in the schools. It is very simple. Any intelligent boy or girl can learn all about it in a few minutes. Accidents of the kind do not aways happen at convenient bathing beaches adjacent to great cities. Drownings are liable to occur in the most remote places. How important then it is that every person should be able to use artificial respiration! The only way by which knowledge of its use will become universal is through instruction in the schools.

In some cases of drowning there is spasm of the larynx. In others again there may be foam in the lungs. The former may be overcome by the passage of a catheter; the latter may be overcome by the use of certain drugs. These are matters for a doctor, but artificial respiration in competent hands may have saved the victim's life before the doctor has arrived.—By John W. S. McCullough, M.D., D.P.H.

Liquor Profits

Federal And Provincial Governments Secure Large Revenues

Liquor brought $26,086,000 to the Dominion treasury in the 1937-38 fiscal year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. It was an increase of $3,185,000 in the excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties and duties on malt paid in the previous fiscal year.

But the revenue to the Dominion was not as great as the profits for the provinces, these totalling in the provincial fiscal year ending in 1937, $26,325,000.

Ontario and western provincial profits were: Ontario, $9,456,000; Saskatchewan, $1,453,000; Manitoba, $1,512,000; Alberta, $2,391,000; British Columbia, $3,607,000.

The report says it is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian liquor consumption. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta the liquor boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis. Canada's great tourist traffic also accounts for much liquor.

Reduces Traffic Noise

Truck Drivers In Germany Using New Type Of Horn

By using a new horn, truck drivers in Germany may warn car drivers that they wish to pass. It's tone is pitched so high that the ear cannot hear it. It is picked up in a microphone installed in the automobile, the driver of which hears it as a pleasant humming. When the car driver hears the signal he puts on his rear tail light, and when it is possible for the truck to pass he changes the red light to green.

Plans For Memorial

Oglethorpe University, Georgia, has announced a plan to establish a King George V. Memorial for the purpose of fostering the close relations which have existed between the British Empire and the United States for more than one hundred years.

In temperate climates the average day is coldest at about sunrise.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

King George VI. unveiled a memorial to his father, King George V., in Crathie parish church, near Balmoral castle.

A new transcontinental speed record for planes was set when Major Alexander P. De Seversky flew to Los Angeles from New York in 10 hours, three minutes, seven seconds.

The five occupants of an Australian airliner were killed when the pilot swerved to avoid a tractor and the plane crashed in a cane field near Innisfail airport.

Seventy cases of poliomyelitis have been reported in Alberta this year, all but 11 of them since July 8, Dr. R. M. Bow, Alberta's deputy minister of health, said.

W. W. Lynch, farmer near Westbourne, Man., 72 miles northwest of Winnipeg, reported his Apex wheat yielded 40 bushels to the acre. The rust-resistant output from 3½ acres was 140 bushels.

Fred W. Thompson, veteran prospector, left for Toronto after a brief stop at Edmonton, during which he declared his new gold find was the most promising yet made in the Yellowknife, N.W.T., field.

Mrs. Robert Campbell of Nesbitt, Man., died at Souris, Man., from burns received when a tin of shoe polish sitting on the stove in her home exploded and caught fire and set her clothing ablaze.

Major Graham Shillington resigned as minister for labor in the Northern Ireland cabinet, owing to ill-health. He was succeeded by John Gordon, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of labor.

Three years ago Floyd Richardson of Ketchum, Idaho, saw a brightly glittering object in Trail creek, did not bother to investigate. This summer he noticed it again, took time out for a closer look. His reward—a 200-pound bar of silver worth about $1,300.

Human Carelessness

Is Seen As Major Cause Of Disastrous Forest Fires

The Christian Science Monitor's Travel Editor, just returned from the interior of British Columbia, reports that even that hitherto unspoiled country has been severely ravaged by forest fires during the present dry summer there. Human carelessness causes these disastrous fires which, because there is no organized force to combat them, spread over thousands of acres until they reach a natural barrier.

Writing in the New York Times, Paul Davey blames these fires in the main on carelessly discarded cigarettes or matches, and points out that the destruction of priceless forests is not the sole loss:

"With them will go innocent wild animals. Streams will dry up and poison literally tons of game fish. . . Furthermore, the reckoning of forest fire is not to be limited by immediate damage. The changes which it causes in one section may be reflected hundreds of miles away in droughts, floods, and migration of pests, as has recently been the case with coyotes moving into the great Alaskan fur country because of despoilation of their Canadian ranges by fires."

Late summer and early fall are times for redoubled watchfulness on the part of campers and tourists—and a good time to refrain from indulgences which often prove so costly.

Rapid Work

Fortifications For Defence Are Erected In Six Hours

Karl P. Biliner, a Swedish inventor, built in six hours a concrete defence fortification which army officers said could have been constructed by ordinary methods in no less than two or three days.

The inventor used a suction process, by which water and air were drawn off the mixture as soon as it was poured. This caused rapid drying and hardening, and also allowed an atmospheric pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch on the wet concrete.

One man's meat is another man's poison, and your telephone is another man's wrong number.

International Air Traffic

Canada Needs Terminal Rights In The United States

There is another development which is drawing the United States and Canada more closely together besides the great new bridges erected making for a greater flow of international traffic. Canada is negotiating with the United States on behalf of the Trans-Canada Airlines for the same terminal rights and privileges in the States that the United States lines enjoy in Canada. Hon. C. D. Howe expects a successful issue of the negotiations without much difficulty.

At the present time American lines have terminal rights in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal. Toronto will be coming along as well, in the near future when the airport there is completed. Only one Canadian air line has a base in the United States and that is at Seattle on the run from Vancouver. It is expected that Buffalo and Detroit will be the first terminals for Canadian use in this part of the continent.

In the next twenty years, if the last ten are any criterion, there will be a wonderful development of air transportation between the two countries, and it is only fair there should be reciprocal advantages on both sides of the line. In this respect it cannot be overlooked that Canada provides the great Welland Ship Canal toll free for United States boats.—St. Catharines Standard.

Something Of A Paradox

Manner In Which Chromium Prevents Steel From Rusting

Stainless or rustless steel results from the addition of chromium to the iron from which it is made. And the manner in which the chromium manages to prevent the alloy of which it is a part from rusting is something of a paradox.

When iron rusts, it is because some of the iron has combined with oxygen to form an iron oxide; and this oxide is the powdery red and destructive blemish known as rust. Yet steel (which is iron or an alloy which has been put through a special process of manufacture) containing chromium is protected from tarnish and rust by the fact that its surface is coated with a microscopically thin coating of chromium oxide, which is invisible and resistant to stain and tarnish. Instead of fighting fire with fire, in this case an oxide is fought with an oxide!

In general, the resistance of steel to rusting varies with the amount of chromium it contains. In practice, however, the amount of chromium which can be added is limited by the fact that chromium irons are quite brittle, requiring the addition of carbon in order to obtain the required hardness and resistance to wear.

Life Is Not Dull

And Fashion Problem Does Not Bother People In North

Making a home in a mining town may seem like work to most people, but to Mrs. John Ferguson, a recent visitor in Winnipeg, from Sachigo River, Ont., it is a "lot of fun." Mrs. Ferguson went to the mining centre as a bride in November.

With only three white women at Sachigo River during the winter things might have been rather dull.

"We knitted and visited and sometimes played bridge, so we were never bored," she explained. "There is a small library at the settlement, and we read a great deal."

Living in the North is economical, too, according to Mrs. Ferguson. "Spring hats? Why, we never even thought of them. I have only one hat there and I wear it when absolutely necessary. In the winter it is too cold, and in the summer I don't need one."

Mrs. Ferguson is a graduate of the University of Manitoba. She obtained her Master of Arts degree in 1935.

Gave Him Real Thrill

A young man who has been in Germany for some time has had his most thrilling experience, on his own say-so, since returning to the United States. He flew from Cleveland to Detroit across part of Canada, and there wasn't a pursuit plane in sight. That's the sort of thing that couldn't happen in Europe," was his comment.

Chile introduced alfalfa hay to California in 1854. 2271

GALA FOR AUTUMN AFTERNOONS

By Anne Adams

Created with an eye to gallivantings—and economy too—this Anne Adams new Pattern 4932, a "budget prize" if ever there was one! You'll certainly want one or two charming bolero-frocks like it for Fall activities—and what's more, it costs so little to stitch up! Make one dress with high neckline and long-sleeved bolero. And sew a lower-neck version with a short-sleeve bolero. The boleros will complement other frocks too. Don't you adore the high, curved waist? And don't you relish that action pleat in the skirt, since pleats are "back" in style? Buttons, flowers, ruffling and tie belt are lovely touches. As for the making, our diagram hints at how simple it is!

Pattern 4932 is available in misses and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16, entire ensemble, takes 5 yards 39 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to the Anne Adams Patterns Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Dope Addicts

Scotland Yard Worried Over Increasing Use Of Narcotics In England

Scotland Yard, disturbed by evidence of increased narcotic addiction in London and other large British cities, is searching for the source of marihuana that goes into the British equivalent of a reefer.

Police report the old-fashioned East End opium den has become outmoded and has been replaced by the resort in which patrons lie on trestle beds and smoke marihuana cigarettes.

Authorities at first believed the drug—once a worry to Canadian authorities—is being grown and distributed by a syndicate using gardens of country houses.

'Reefers are said to be on sale at several Soho cafes, at West End bars and night clubs and in some dockside shops. They have been found in Liverpool, Hull and Glasgow.

Prefers Isolation

Foreigners Not Encouraged To Enter China States Missionary

Claiming to have been shut up in a Chinese city for days until a messenger was dropped over the wall and went to seek help from a British legation, Mrs. W. Shantz, returned missionary from the Orient, said this was the way in which the Chinese kept their country isolated from the rest of the world.

"They give no encouragement to foreigners to enter China," said Mrs. Shantz making her 14th address since May 1. "China is a big country and produces everything necessary for a people to live on. This is what makes the inhabitants so independent. For thousands of years city gates were actually closed to keep the foreigners out."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SEPTEMBER 11

SAUL: MORAL FAILURE

Golden text: To obey is better than sacrifice. I. Samuel 15:22.

Lesson: I. Samuel 10:17-25; 15:10-23; 28:3-15; 31:1-10.

Devotional reading: Matthew 7:21-27.

Explanations And Comments

Saul Disobeys Samuel's Order. I. Samuel 15:1-15. Saul came to the kingdom in a time of national danger. He was successful in his early wars, conquering the Moabites and Ammonites on the east, the Edomites on the south, Zobah on the north, and finally the Philistines on the west. His victory over the Amalekites, a nomad people south of Judah, followed. Samuel directed Saul to utterly destroy the Amalekites—all the people and all their possessions. Saul spared Agag, the king of the Amalekites, and the best of their sheep, oxen, fatlings and lambs.

On learning what Saul had done, Samuel was very angry and immediately set out to meet him at Gilgal. "Blessed be thou of Jehovah," were Saul's words of greeting to Samuel, a common form of salutation, yet they may on this occasion have indicated a guilty conscience and a desire to conciliate the prophet by a gracious word, for Saul then sought to forestall the accusation which he must have felt was coming by stoutly announcing, "I have performed the commandment of Jehovah." Circumstantial evidence convicted him, however, for Samuel asked, "What meaneth then this bleating of sheep in mine ears, and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?" "Oh, yes, those oxen and sheep," Saul may have said while he hastily thought what answer he could give for the presence of the large booty. "But those belong to the people, it was they who spared them." The king whose word was law attempted to excuse his violation of the prophet's command by saying like Aaron that he could not help it, the people were responsible. Having shifted the blame from his own shoulders he proceeded to excuse the people, claiming that the animals were the best of the soil and had been preserved for the best of purposes, to be offered in sacrifice to Jehovah.

Samuel's Scathing Words of Rebuke. I. Samuel 15:16-23. "Stay!" thus Samuel cut Saul short—he would listen to no further hypocrisy. "Though thou wast little in thine own sight"—thus he recalled to Saul his own words when he was chosen king (I. S. 9:21); "wast thou not made the head of the tribes of Israel?" "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. No amount of careful attention to ritual will atone for wilful neglect of duty. Compare Christ's teaching in Mt. 9:13; 12:7, and his approval of the scribe who quoted these words, Mk. 12:33.

Saul Begs Forgiveness. I. Samuel 15:24-31.

Saul's Death. I. Samuel 31:3-6. Many events happened in the fifteen chapters here omitted which we cannot pause to recount. We have reached Saul's last contest with the Philistines. The enemy has driven the Israelites up the slopes of Gilboa and utterly routed them. Seeing himself the mark at which the Philistine archers are aiming their arrows, Saul's soul revolts at the thought of falling wounded into their hands, and beseeches his armorbearer to thrust him through with his sword. Upon the latter's refusal, Saul falls upon his own sword and his armorbearer follows his example, "How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle!"

Took Full Responsibility

Horse Always Knew Way Home When Driver Lost Interest

In "the good old days," which now mean the days "before the war," the horse was king of the road and knew precisely what to do if his master inexplicably lost interest in the proceedings. Ned (or Kate) just sauntered along home and pulled up safely at his own barn door. The horse knew the way and accepted his full responsibility. This was a service expected of him by romantic young couples, also, and many a man of middle years will recall tieing the reins to the whip-stalk—Old Dobbin was a great aid to courtship in the gay nineties.

To-day, it would be dangerous, of course, to put so much trust in the force of equine habit, and unfortunately the motor car cannot be trained to run safely of itself. Even the driver who operates his car with the left arm while the right is otherwise engaged comes under disfavor, and romance must be curbed by the demands of public safety.—Ottawa Journal.

The little village of Blewbury, England, has voted unanimously against having street lamps.

The source of the Thame river is a tiny spring in the Cotswold hills.

Health League of Canada presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Designed Beautiful Candles

Those Made By Ajello Brothers Were No Ordinary Kind

The art of making candles is extremely old. They were not always made of fatty materials and they did not become cheap enough for general use until about 100 years ago.

There died in New York recently Antonino Ajello, the senior partner of a firm which has been making candles at a Long Island factory for nearly 50 years. But the Ajello family had made candles at Sorrento more than 100 years before that. Antonino Ajello's father emigrated from Italy to New York in 1889. Their candles were no ordinary kind. They were for Roman Catholic churches, shrines, tombs and for decorative purposes. In that half century the Ajello brothers produced over a billion candles. The brothers were not mere merchants. They were artists, sculptors. They designed candles distinctive to every order that was given. The Ajellos made the candles for the Vatican and great cathedrals and churches all over the world. They made candles for kings and queens, for princes and presidents, for great stars of the opera, the stage and screen, for use at public banquets. When a state dinner was given at Washington on one occasion the 172 candles on the tables were designed in the form of the Washington monument. Ajello made candles that sometimes took months to make. He made candles that produced different colored flames and he had a secret process by which his candles gave forth aromas of various flowers. For his largest and most artistic creations he received as much as $10,000 for a single candle.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Fisheries Give Work

Figures From Sault Ste Marie Show Importance Of Industry

Something of what the fisheries mean to this part of the country is indicated in the report on the Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries for the year ending March 31, 1937, which has just been issued.

It shows for instance, that the commercial fishermen of the Lake Superior and North Channel sections in that year took a catch valued at $495,000, while they gave employment to 587 men.

During the same period there were 26,000,00 whitefish fry placed in the waters of those two sections along with a quantity of lake trout fry and fingerlings.—Sault Daily Star.

Royal Effigies

Queen Mary Commissions Sculptor To Do One Of Herself

Queen Mary has commissioned Sir William Reid Dick, the famous sculptor, who is now completing the tombstone with recumbent effigy of King George V., to prepare a similar effigy of herself. At her wish both are to be done in pink alabaster, a very unusual medium for modern sculpture. Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining a sufficiently large block of this rare marble to fulfill the second commission. It is quarried mostly near Derby, England, and a search is being made there. It is hoped to complete the two tombstones within the next year.

A new alarm clock for travellers is equipped with a single key, which winds at the same time both the alarm and time springs.

NEED REFORMS IN ECONOMIC SYSTEM SAYS MANION

Saint John, N.B.—Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, national Conservative leader, said in an address here that he would not be swerved from the course he fixed in his Barry's Bay, Ont., "reform or revolution" speech by criticism from within the party ranks.

Wreck, anarchy and barbarism ushered in by revolution, would come unless pressing reforms in the economic system—reforms to assure the comforts and needs of life to many now without them—were made soon, he predicted.

"Appalling" was the word used by Dr. Manion to describe an estimate recently given him by a federal official of "the hundreds of millions" spent by Canada on direct relief since the onslaught of depression.

"These millions did nothing but demoralize the people who received them," he said. "The money might better by far have been spent on public works—public works such as roads in New Brunswick. You need more hard-surfaced roads for your tourist traffic."

The national Conservative party must put human rights above special privilege, said Mr. Manion. It must preach and teach that wealth and power are impossible of accumulation without a community and they bring with them a definite responsibility to the community and to the people of the nation.

It was disheartening to think that the social conscience was not so keen in Canada as it should be.

"We must awaken a social conscience in this Canada of ours," he said. "It should be a land of huge opportunity. We must correct this relief system of ours or we will see wreck, anarchy and barbarism and I don't think so very far in the future."

Individual liberty, economic freedom and social justice were the things the democratic system must guarantee to assure its continuance, said Dr. Manion. The first two were here but they were incomplete without the third and to the achievement of this he was determined to dedicate his leadership of the Conservative party.

With 1,000,000 on relief and 500,000 unemployed the Canadian scene could be painted as a sorry picture, said Dr. Manion. The Dominion has everything in the way of natural resources. Production is ample. But the failure is in distribution.

The failure of the distributive system had enlarged the extremes, the rich and the poor, at the expense of the great middle class, the backbone of any nation. To rectify this was the task of a Conservative party bent on a crusade of reform.

Dr. Manion said he did not wish to be misunderstood. He was not condemning wealth. "I have found many wealthy men who applaud me in this plea for social justice," he said.

"It is not radicalism, Socialism or Communism," he exclaimed. "It is the attitude of common sense tempered by justice and fair dealing."

New Zeppelin Ready

Friedrichshafen, Germany. — Germany's latest Zeppelin, the LZ-130, is to take to the air for the first time this week, lifted by hydrogen gas as was the Hindenburg because non-inflammable helium still is not available. Dr. Hugo Eckener, pioneer in Zeppelin navigatiop, is to be in command of the flight.

Sets Glider Record

Shrewsbury, Shropshire, Eng.—A young officer of the fleet air arm, with only five days' gliding experience, has broken the English single-seater gliding record. A. N. Young, 22, remained in the air for 15¾ hours, breaking the existing record by 80 minutes. "It was a bit cramped," he complained afterward.

Dr. Camsell Goes North

Winnipeg.—Dr. Charles Camsell, federal deputy minister of mines, and Dr. George Hanson, senior federal geologist, arrived in Winnipeg en route to Northwest Territories. They will leave by plane for Yellowknife, N.W.T., on their inspection trip.

Would Evacuate Civilians

Arrangements Said Made In London In Event Of War

London.—The Daily Herald (Labor) said a government committee would report on a comprehensive program for the evacuation of every child from the United Kingdom's large cities in the event of war.

"Tentative arrangements already have been made with the London passenger transport board and main line railway companies to remove from the danger zones children and non-combatants at the rate of many thousands an hour," the Herald said.

A committee was set up some time ago to study the problem of evacuation of civilians in wartime. The Herald said it was proceeding on the theory a formal declaration of war is unlikely in any future European conflict and that "lightning action therefore would be essential."

Those evacuated would be billeted in the cottages and farmhouses. No large camps are planned because of the danger of concentration.

On June 1 Geoffrey Lloyd, undersecretary to the home office, informed the House of Commons the government had worked out a plan by which 3,500,000 persons could be moved by rail at least 50 miles from London within 72 hours.

Lloyd said plans had been worked out for reception of such refugees in rural areas.

Defends Bay Route

Claim That It Has Resulted In Savings In Shipping Rates

Saskatoon.—Defending the value of the Hudson Bay route so far, Alderman S. E. Bushe told board of trade members that savings in shipping rates on the Great Lakes had been directly due to opening of the northern route. Mr. Bushe was indirectly replying to R. S. Dalgliesh, English shipper, who in Regina said the west had obtained the bay route and "now will not use it."

When the Hudson Bay route was open, rates on the Great Lakes decreased, Mr. Bushe contended.

J. H. Holmes, board of trade commissioner, stated that the reason why western farmers were not especially interested in the northern route was because they hadn't been able to realize any saving by use of the route.

Any extra money that was available through use of the route had gone into the pockets of the shippers, Mr. Holmes believed.

For this reason, control of the port in western Canada hands, as the On-To-The-Bay Association had suggested, would be a good idea, he observed.

Agreement Is Essential

To Aid Exporting Countries In Solution Of Wheat Problem

London.—Agreement is necessary among exporting countries if a solution to the wheat problem is to be found, says the Financial News in an editorial commenting on the prospects of a large world wheat surplus.

"There are but two alternatives if there is to be any sharp and prolonged recovery in wheat prices—we are excluding the possibility of a major war," the editorial said.

"There must be either another series of crop failures or the principal exporting countries must reach some agreement . . . there is no doubt which is the right course, and there is no doubt it will come to agreement in time."

Geological Survey

Advocated In Manitoba To Help Mining Industry

Winnipeg.—Manitoba survey board, appointed by the government to study the province's economic conditions, recommended to the administration in one of a series of reports that a province-wide geological survey be made as a help to the mining industry.

Particular reference should be made to economic minerals by collection and publication of yearly statistics and by making provision for the education of students to qualify for geological, engineering and metallurgical pursuits and for practical instruction of persons engaged in the mining industry, the report states. 2271

WARNS HITLER

Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in Scotland, announced that Great Britain cannot remain aloof if her French ally is compelled to go to the aid of Czechoslovakia. This is interpreted as a warning to Hitler.

May Contest Seat

Unconfirmed Reports Indicate Manion Will Run In London By-Election

Ottawa.—Unconfirmed reports on parliament hill indicated that Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Conservative leader, would seek a seat in the House of Commons by running in the London by-election, which probably will be held in the late fall. The other Ontario vacancy is in Waterloo South.

The late Major Fred C. Betts formerly represented London and won the 1935 election with 10,911 votes, a margin of 2,283 over his Liberal opponent. Major Betts drowned last spring while fishing in Quebec. The riding has been Conservative since 1907.

German Refugee Gets Money

Smuggled $25,000 Out Of Germany In Bale Of Hops

Harwich, Eng.—A German refugee smuggled £5,000 ($25,000) out of Germany in a bale of hops, customs officials here said. The consignee met a German hops shipment personally, they said, and claimed the money, hidden in tubes inside one bale. He was permitted to take it and officials said he was on his way to Kenya colony in East Africa.

Will Review Contract

Ottawa.—Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of national defence, through his secretary announced the Bren machine gun contract given John Inglis Company, Limited, Toronto, "will be fully reviewed before the house of commons public accounts committee."

For Making Accurate Map

Saskatchewan Drought Areas To Be Photographed From Air

Swift Current.—Flying two Northop Delta photographic planes, four members of No. 2 general purpose detachment, Royal Canadian Air Force, arrived at Swift Current airport from Edmonton to engage in a photographic survey of the southwestern Saskatchewan drouth area.

Aerial photos will be taken of the land that has suffered badly from drouth and despatched to Ottawa to be used in plotting and interpretation for the making of an accurate map showing general topography, water courses and the various types of soil.

The survey is expected to take considerable time as the surveyors can only work when visibility is good up to an altitude of 14,000 to 15,000 feet.

The detachment is commanded by Flying Officer Rutledge, who is assisted in survey work by Sergt. Gilmour and Corporals Baxter, Rhodes and Schultz.

A Polish Opinion

Claim Made That Germany Is Less Prepared For War Than In 1914

Warsaw.—Chancellor Hitler's Nazi reich is weaker than the Germany of 1914 and has less chance than the German empire of emerging victorious from a new European conflict, the newspaper Illustrowany Kurjer Cozienny (Liberal) said.

Polish political circles and the press showed concern over the possibility of hostilities between Germany and Czechoslovakia. Polish opinion agreed Great Britain's attitude was the key to the entire situation.

"Great Britain has no engagements in Czechoslovakia but it has engagements for the defence of European peace," said the semi-official Gazeta Polska. "Its policy is not anti-German because good Anglo-German relations are a condition of universal peace."

Earthquake In California

Los Angeles Is Shaken, But No Damage Is Done

Los Angeles.—A strong earthquake shook Los Angeles recently.

The shock, a swaying eastwest motion lasting several seconds, was felt in downtown Los Angeles and more heavily in the harbor district and beach cities. No damage was reported.

San Pedro and Long Beach reported feeling the shocks the sharpest.

Residents of Redondo Beach, Lynwood, Maywood, Compton, Hawthorne, Huntington Park and Anaheim also reported feeling the shocks.

Santa Monica and West Los Angeles residents reported feeling light shocks. Pasadena and other foothill cities did not feel the quake.

AUTOMOBILE SPEED RECORD

Captain George E. T. Eyston smashed the world's automobile speed record to shreds at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, boosting his own mark to 345.49 miles per hour. Roaring through the measured mile in two directions within one hour, the retired British army captain far exceeded his own world land speed record of 311.42, chalked up last November.

CALM COUNSEL IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN PEACE

London. — Great Britain applied stronger pressure on both sides of the German-Czechoslovakia dispute for conciliation, but all Europe waited a fateful decision from Adolf Hitler which might mean peace or war.

Whether this answer might come through a Sudeten German reply to new Czech proposals for settlement of the minority issue, or a pronouncement at the Nuremberg Nazi party congress, was uncertain.

It was generally believed in Britain that with Hitler rests the final decision whether the present crisis, gravest since 1914, will lead to another major war.

The parade of foreign diplomats to the foreign office showed the gravity with which all nations considered the situation.

A significant caller was the Polish charge d'affaires, Antoni Jazdzewska, whose country lies between Germany and Soviet Russia—a possible corridor for Soviet troops to go to the aid of their Czech allies.

Joseph P. Kennedy, United States ambassador, was keeping in close touch with developments through both Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax and Jan Masaryk, Czech minister to London.

British officials still hoped calm counsels among the Nazis of both Germany and the Czechoslovak Sudeten area would prevail in favor of conciliation.

A warning came from authoritative British quarters that failure of any party concerned in the dispute to show a "real desire to contribute toward settlement" would be "criminal folly".

There is a distinct feeling in British quarters that a strong body of Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Germanic inhabitants wish to remain in Czechoslovakia, though wishing for more self-government.

These sources believe that but for Hitler's pressure they would negotiate on the basis of Czech proposals for creation of a Swiss cantonal system in Czechoslovakia with authority divided between cantons and a central government.

Church Fair Gambling

Stiff Fines Handed Out In Quebec For Offence

Montreal—Stiff penalties for the operation of gambling devices at church fairs were called for in court by Crown Prosecutor Olier Renaud as five men were convicted on the charge.

The prosecutor said warnings had been issued to all churches in the district to bar gambling apparatus from their fairs, and the crown proposed prosecuting all violations to the fullest extent.

The five found guilty were fined $10 and costs or 15 days in jail. They were accused of running wheels of fortune and crown and anchor games.

Destroy Dynamite

Little Current, Ont.—On the orders of Ontario provincial police, 4,250 sticks of 12-year-old dynamite were destroyed at a quarry near here. The move was thought to be inspired by the explosion at the Dodge summer camp which preceded the drowning of young Daniel Dodge two weeks ago.

Wheat For Spain

Toronto.—Wheat pools of the three prairie provinces and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have promised substantial contributions of wheat to the cargo of the Canadian-American relief ship for Spain, Malcolm Ross, secretary of the relief ship committee, said.

Refinery For Calgary

Calgary. — Work of constructing the new $1,350,000 oil refinery of the British American Oil Company, in East Calgary, will start within the next two or three days.

Calgary Air Field

Calgary.—Work has begun on excavation and grading operations on the new civic air field here.

Organic Matter In Soil Composition Has Influence On Physical Properties

Soils are composed of mineral and organic matter, each of which has a definite influence on the physical and chemical properties, states Dr. J. L. Doughty, Dominion Soil Research Laboratory, Swift Current, Sask. The organic material is the residue of plants in various stages of decomposition. Part of the material still retains some resemblance to the original plant, while the remainder is an amorphous dark-coloured material generally referred to as humus. The amount of organic material varies from 1 to 3 per cent. in desert or arid soils to 85 to 90 per cent. in mucks and peats. The humus generally makes up the major portion of the organic fraction, except in some peat soils, and exerts the most influence on the soil processes.

The effect of the humus material can be classified as follows:

Physical—modifies the colour, texture, structure, water-holding capacity, and aeration. Chemical—exerts an influence on the solubility of soil minerals, forms new compounds with various minerals, acts as a source for many of the elements required for the nutrition of plants.—Biological—source of energy for the development of micro-organisms.

The nitrogen and other plant nutrients in the organic matter are made available for plant use by the action of micro-organisms. Cultural practices that tend to stimulate bacterial activity increase the supply of plant nutrients and likewise increase the rate of decomposition of organic matter. The two and three year rotations of wheat and summerfallow, as followed in the wheat lands of Western Canada, favour the rapid oxidation of the organic material. During recent years many fields in the prairie areas have lost some of the surface soil by drifting. As the surface soil contains most of the organic matter, such loss generally includes a lot of this valuable material.

A comparison of five virgin and cultivated soils from Southwestern Saskatchewan showed an average loss of 27 per cent. of the organic matter. Similar work in North Dakota showed a loss of 18 to 35 per cent. of the organic matter due to cultivation.

Laboratory experiments have shown that while these soils have suffered a large loss in organic material, the material remaining contains an appreciable quantity of nitrogenous material that can be readily converted into nitrates. The results indicate that under normal conditions there would be sufficient nitrates formed to supply the needs of the crop.

Fires During Threshing

One Small Spark Will Often Cause Heavy Loss

A fire during threshing is one of the most dangerous experiences one can have. It is easy to start, as all the materials are highly inflammable. A spark is enough to set a conflagration going. On one occasion the string from the sheaf got into the machinery and with the friction began to smoulder. The glowing spark was caught sight of by the man cutting the sheaves and he raised such a yell to stop everything that immediate attention was given and the incipient flame extinguished. Incidents of this kind should be watched for. A young man was badly burned just recently and much property destroyed in such a fire.

Opium Trade Revived

Japan Making It Easy For Chinese To Obtain Drug

The ability of the Chinese to resist Japanese armed aggression is being daily demonstrated.

Can they equally resist the curse of opium smoking that has everywhere followed Japanese penetration into their country?

A dispatch from Shanghai states that the opium trade has been revived there on an unprecedented scale.

The Japanese themselves are not opium smokers, but apparently they have no compunctions about making it easy for the Chinese to become the victims of a demoralizing and deadly habit.

Have Become A Nuisance

Some Action Should Be Taken To Stop Hitch-Hikers

The practice of thumbing rides along the highways, more commonly known as hitch-hiking, has grown out of all bounds in the last year or two. When it first came into practice, the average motorist considered it an act of common courtesy to give the pedestrian a lift, especially since the latter was probably one of the unfortunate victims of depression. To-day the highways are lined with youths and adults of both sexes, many of them well able to pay for their transportation by bus or railway, who prefer to prey upon motorists and who become very importunate in their demands for a ride.

The consequence is that few motorists are troubling to stop and pick up the wayfarers. There have been many cases where the driver has been slugged and robbed by his unappreciative guest traveller, all of which makes other drivers skeptical. Perhaps it is not well-known, but the Highway Traffic Act provided that "no person shall on a travelled portion of the highway solicit a ride on other than a public vehicle." The penalty for such an offence is a fine of $10. In our opinion it is time that the Department of Highways took action to enforce this law. It would save motorists a great deal of trouble and undoubtedly result in preventing a large number of accidents which occur as the result of sudden stopping of cars to pick up hitch-hikers.—Simcoe Reformer.

Profit From Poultry

Number Of Points To Check To Ensure Revenue

High feed costs and low egg prices may produce any one of three results: Induce the poultryman to dispose of his flock, cause him to produce at a loss, or spur him to improve his efficiency to the point where his poultry proves profitable.

When the odds are against poultry making money there are a number of points to be checked, to insure that every cent of possible revenue is coming in.

Feed a ration that has been tested and proved satisfactory. Experimental stations and agricultural colleges and provincial poultry departments can recommend mixtures for conditions in any locality.

Brood only disease-free, bred-to-lay-chicks. The first cost is higher, but so are livability and production.

Cull the hen flock severely, to be sure that no sit-down strikers are included.

House the flock well to keep the hens healthy and comfortable.

Keep feed hoppers filled at all times, and do everything possible to increase feed consumption.

Proud Of His Record

British Firm's Manager Started As Office Boy 50 Years Ago

From office boy to overseas manager is the proud record of a man who sat down to lunch in London with the whole of his directorate and received remarkable tributes to his work. He is E. E. Little who entered the firm of Bell's, asbestos manufacturers of Slough, Buckinghamshire, as a boy. At his side was his chairman, who handed him a silver cigarette box engraved with the names of four generations—the present chairman, his grandfather, father and son. The directors, as a body, gave Mr. Little a silver salver, the company a motor car and a cheque, while the employees, as a whole presented him with a gold watch to remind him of that July morning of 1888, when he applied for work at the office of the firm in Southwark street, London.

There won't be any true happiness in this world until somebody finds a way to air-condition a phone booth.

Sometimes fun is what a guy who is going to have a headache next morning thinks he's having.

Good to the first drop—the stock market. 2271

List Of Plant Colors

Will Be Published Shortly By Royal Horticultural Society

The task of examining and standardizing the colors of almost every flower in the world has been completed.

The work, which took three years, was carried out by Robert F. Wilson, art director of the British Color Council, working in co-operation with a committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

The full official list of plant colors will be published by the society, and in future horticulturists throughout the word will be able to use standardized names on their seed packets and in describing their plants.

"My first task," Wilson said, "was to separate the full hues which are found in flowers. There are 64 of them, but there are many shades of each hue. I have examined 4,000 different flowers. They were sent to me by horticulturists all over the country. Then I have gone down to Wisley, the Horticultural Society's trial grounds, to match up the colors of many Empire and foreign flowers."

Wilson found that there are about 3,000 different flower colors. He has named every one of them, tracing the most ancient historical names for the different colors. Examples of pure colors he found in flowers are the orange of marigolds, the yellow of mimosa, the blue of gentian and the red of salvia. Most orchids, on the other hand, are not pure colors at all.

"You can find every color in the world in flowers," he said, "and there are as many tones of green as there are varieties of color. Nature is the perfect artist and always provides exactly the right tone of green leaf to match the color of the flowers. The flowers have to be matched in full bloom, for they change color slightly as they die away."

It is hoped that the color chart for flowers will be used in time by every horticulturist in the world, so that flowers of the same color everywhere will be described by the same color name.

Prosaic Merchandise

Ships Carry Common Things As Well As Luxuries

The steamship Oriente, docking at New York from Havana the other day, carried in her cargo four cases of frogs' legs, five bundles of guava jelly, 379 cases of boiled lobster meat and nearly 1,000 crates of avocadoes.

Among these delicacies the import manifests listed such prosaic merchandise aboard as a dozen bags of beeswax, a case of machinery parts and 200 bundles of lumber. Their inclusion at least served as a reminder that in a world of the most palatable fruits of the earth and sea there must be something substantial for the commoner business of life.—New York Sun.

Waterloo Station, in England, covers 24½ acres and is the largest passenger station in Great Britain.

The hand, as referred to in measuring horses, is four inches.

Science Takes A Hand To Give A New Lease Of Life To The Lumber Business

Grass On The Farm

Is Now Recognized As The Most Valuable Asset

One of the most interesting and important developments of recent years is the realization that grass, the commonest and most neglected farm crop, is in reality the farm's and nation's most valuable asset. The saying, "Aw, go to grass," carried no special significance until the scientists discovered that grass, due to its high mineral and vitamin content, contains special nutritional properties, valuable alike to man and beast.

Practical livestock men have long known that cattle prefer and thrive better on grass produced on soils of certain types than on others, but the exact reason was unknown. However, through chemistry, man has been able to discover many of nature's secrets and we now know that the special properties referred to, as well as the protein and carbohydrate content of grass, depend largely upon the degree of fertility present in the soil on which it is grown.

With the awakened appreciation of the value of grass, pasture improvement studies have become major projects at experimental farms and stations in every province of the Dominion. Exceedingly profitable results from the application of chemical fertilizers have been demonstrated and the economy of the practice confirmed on many a farm where the stock carrying capacity of the pasture has been more than doubled.

For Immigration Policy

Think If Properly Planned Would Relieve Unemployment

An immigration policy, carefully planned and well-financed, which "would develop Canada in such a manner its very essence would relieve unemployment", was urged before the annual convention of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants.

President Frank A. Nightingale said: "I do not mean a migration policy that merely groups fresh people around the already-existing markets of the larger cities but rather settlement of the vast, unpopulated districts, as this country needs population for the utilization of its resources, both natural and manufactured.

"As an integral part of the British Empire, cannot such a scheme be instituted by collaboration between the Motherland and the (Canadian) Federal Government?"

Although much effort had been spent in attempting to solve Canada's unemployment problem, the real solution still remained to be found.

There are approximately 89,097 motion picture theatres in the world. Of this total, 18.9 per cent. are in the United States.

Not so many years ago it began to look as though wood were going out of style, except as used in trees. Architects designed metal and concrete houses, with composition walls. One or two of them made steel interiors, which reflected the light and were quite pretty. They bent glass around corners and whooped with pleasure. The populace stared and said that this was indeed progress. They were right, of course. Steel, concrete, stucco and various kinds of plastics have come to stay, and their manufacturers need not be concerned about the future.

But many of us, liking the smell of sawdust, the touch of woody surfaces, and the whang of carpenters' hammers, hoped wood might not become wholly obsolete. We are now reassured. Science has tackled the timber business.

Heretofore there has been inadequate knowledge of the strength of wood. L. J. Markwardt, senior engineer of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., reported the other day that engineers and builders have often erred as much as 50 per cent. in calculating the strains and stresses wooden structures would stand—that is, to be safe they had used twice as much material as safety required. Mr. Markwardt has worked out equations for more accurate calculations, and at the same time lumber itself is being more accurately graded than it used to be.

The result may be, as a report of Mr. Markwardt's address at a conference held at Cambridge, Mass., states, that lumber will have "a new lease of life in its competition with concrete, steel and other building materials". This is the kind of competition that really is the life of trade.

No one wants a use of lumber so widespread that it will demolish our remaining timber reserves. But wood is endeared to man by age-old habit. It is an old friend that we wouldn't like to see turned into a museum relic. May the pleasant texture and patterns of oak and knotty pine, of maple and walnut, of redwood and cedar, long please the hands and eyes and the sensitive noses of those who love them.—New York Times.

Better Farming Methods

Plant Trees To Avoid Floods And Soil Erosion

Canadians were urged to-day by the Dominion Forestry expert to plant trees and improve farming methods as the best means of controlling floods and soil erosion.

Speaking before the Fifth International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Roland D. Craig of the Forest Service in Ottawa, declared that "afforestation and better farming methods are the cheapest and most effective means of controlling both floods and soil erosion."

The government expert was talking on the relation of forestry to agriculture during a discussion on papers dealing with the "social implications of economic progress in present day agriculture." He found much in common between agriculture and forestry, and declared later the relationship should be even more intimate.

"Foresters" he declared, "look forward to the time when farming settlements will be established on the better soils throughout the forests and these settlements will supply the greater part of the woods labor. Mr. Craig held, too, that most farmers now could grow wood crops on their land, devoting up to 10 per cent. of the farm to them on an economic basis.

Found At Last

At the Gladiolus Show at Rockefeller Center, says the New Yorker, we saw two ladies standing transfixed before an apricot Arethusa. They looked so reverent, so sweetly lost, that we crept closer to hear what they were saying.

"Look," said the one on the right, "that's the color nail polish I was trying to tell you about."

A ventilator has been invented for photographic dark rooms that does not permit entrance of light.

A Jiffy Crochet You'll Proudly Own

Household Arts by Alice Brooks

An Exclusive Alice Brooks Design

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A rich cloth of exquisite design within reach of everyone who crochets. In two strands of string as shown, it measures 62 inches—30 and 46 inch cloths omit border and mesh or border. Pattern 6173 contains instructions for cloth; illustration of it and of stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coin. (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

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CHAPTER III.—Continued

Then down the line he went again, finally to drop behind. No one noticed him; all eyes were straining straight ahead. Hammond moved swiftly on the back trail.

It was deep dusk before he picked up a clear trail. He shouted and went on. Again, after a period of search, he called, and for a third and fourth time. He thought he heard a faint answer.

He began to run, as swiftly as his sticky snowshoes would permit. In the distance, a faint, gray smudge appeared. He shouted anew and went forward. At last they faced each other. Jeanne Towers tried to cover her weariness with a smile, meanwhile wiping the welcome, cold moisture of a fur-gloved hand across her forehead.

"Am I lost?" she asked, with an attempt at cheeriness.

"You were." Relief at finding her had brought a certain reflex. "Why did you drop out?"

"That trace broke again. I suppose I worked on it longer than I thought. Then, when I was through, I couldn't see anybody. And noises seemed to come from all directions."

Hammond scowled, but not at her.

"I knew damned well that shepherd husky would never make a lead dog."

The girl laughed weakly.

"I'm glad I'm not the only one to blame."

Reaction had passed for Hammond; he was only glad he had found her.

"A good lead dog would have been able to pick up the trail." Suddenly he said, "Too tired to go on?"

"Can we reach camp?"

"We'll have to make our own camp." He looked about him, in the lowering dusk. One chance was as good as another—memory told him that they had been working for some time to the left. Certainly shore could not be so far away. "We haven't much to kick about. Everything in the world to eat on that toboggan and there's a sleeping bag for you."

"But you?"

He grinned.

"It won't be the first time I've piled in with the dogs."

There was a different spirit now; concern for her safety had placed them on a new basis. Silently they worked forward, bent against the drive of snow. Going was increasingly difficult; the white, sticky fall had covered the harder pack for a full six inches; their snowshoes sank deep and came up heavy, leaden. A half hour of terrific exertion followed. The world was black now, but Hammond urged her forward.

"I think I see the shore line ahead," he commanded. "Keep going if you can."

"I'll keep going,' was her sturdy answer. The search ended within a hundred yards, in low-boughed spruce, a rocky shore line, and tumbled deadwood.

Again Jack saw that she had told the truth when she had denoted herself as being of the North. She asked no questions. She did not even query their camping place, driving the dogs to the first level spot where twisted tree growth formed a shelter from the wind. Then, as the huskies sank to rest in the snow, she turned deliberately to her next self-appointed task, the digging under old drifts or to windward for dry bits of pitch wood, for unmoistened cones and a handful of brittle spruce needles, meanwhile sweeping near-by surroundings with appraising glances. In that she told Jack Hammond much of woodsmanship; he knew that she was searching for a birch tree and its inflammable bark, but there was none.

The spruce needles crackled into a feeble blaze as he fed them with a second match. Jeanne handed him a crushed bunch of fine dead twigs. Then he took the larger fuel from her, stick by stick, until the blaze leaped high. At last he straightened and looked down at her.

"You're pretty game, arent you?" he asked.

It seemed to electrify her. An almost tomboyish expression came into her eyes. She laughed, her white, even teeth gleaming in the firelight.

"Honestly, am I?" she queried. There was a wish in her voice—for him to tell her again. But she added quickly, "I hope I can cook something that's fit to eat."

It was. With the dogs snarling over their fish and mush, the man and woman sat beside the campfire long after the meal was finished.

At last, Jack unrolled her sleeping bag and bedded it down with a canvas windbreak. They said goodnight. Hammond went back to the fire.

He sat there a long time. Finally he rose, and moving toward her faintly outlined form, knelt there.

"Jeanne," he said quietly, "are you asleep?"

The voice fought dull fatigue.

"No, Mr. Hammond."

"My name's Jack."

"Oh," came with an air of surprise.

"Listen," he cut in. "I've just thought of something funny. You're none of my business—"

"I—"

"What I mean," he added hastily, "is that I'm not trying to but in or ask questions. You understand that, don't you?"

"Yes—I've known that."

"Just the same," the man went on, "I've thought of something funny. Suppose, for instance, I lent you a little money—you know, to build a shack with. And then—" he added, stilling her exclamation—"suppose I did what I could to get things going for you. I've just been thinking that it really would be a whale of a joke on somebody, if you'd take this bunch of supplies you've been dragging through for me, and really start that grocery store."

Five minutes later, Jack Hammond turned away, with a hand at his throat.

"I didn't think she'd cry about it," he mumbled, once more back at the fire. He sat there a long time. Then at last he stretched, went over to the dogs, disturbed them with a moccasined foot, and rolled in with them. The sun shone the next morning. They were back at camp in an hour. The endless journey began anew.

Six days later, a struggling mass of humans slipped and slid across the hummocked ice of the Liiken river. Hammond came along, passed Jeanne Towers, asked a cheery question, and went onward.

CHAPTER IV.

His thick clothing smeared by frost and soil, Jack Hammond worked with pick and shovel at the bottom of a deep pit. He filled a moosehide bucket with boulders and stony soil and signaled to McKenzie Joe to raise and dump it. Joe obeyed, turning the rough handle of an equally crude windlass. He was a beaverlike man of huge shoulders and stocky frame; with a great effort he carried the bucket away and emptied it. Returning he called down:

"Hey, Jack. Ride the bucket up."

"Knocking off work early, aren't we?" Hammond queried, when he poked his head out of the crude shaft.

"Look," answered McKenzie Joe. With movement of his eyes he indicated the far-away camp.

It was a new trek from Fourcross. Men were shouting, and hurrying about, mushing their dogs to the first open space unoccupied by the tents of other gold seekers, and tearing at their toboggan loads as though they had only a matter of minutes in which to begin life in a new land. At this distance, they looked like so many black, two-legged ants, outlined against the white of the snow-covered Sapphire lake. McKenzie Joe took off his thick cap and rubbed heavy fingers through matted, gray hair.

"There ain't nothin' crazier'n a bunch of bushed placer miners,' he said at last. "Lets clean out that pit and knock off work for the day."

"Sure," said Hammond. "Then go down to town and find out how to make a million."

He glanced toward the bed of the frozen Big Moose. Great fires burned there, dozens of them, where men, and the few women who had made

"Knocking Off Work Early, Aren't We?"

the galling journey, worked at a dream of fortune. It was tough going now. The gravel must be thawed out. Water for panning must come by dog team from the community water hole, cut through the four-foot thickness of lake ice.

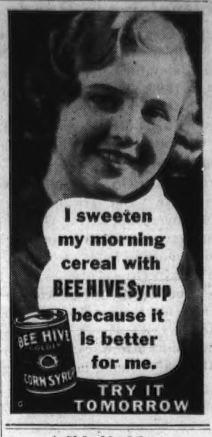
"Well, let 'em work down creek all they want," said Joe. "The real gold's somewhere else. The Big Moose didn't aways ride along over against those mountains. It traveled over here somewhere—and here's where we'll find the bonanza."

"Big as hen's eggs!" Hammond laughed.

"Make it a goose; it's just as easy."

They returned to work, finally, to clean out the pit. It was a test job—the first of dozens, maybe a hundred, which they knew they must sink in their search for an age-old river bed, long covered by the overburden of erosion. At last, with the moosehide bucket raised, they started back toward "town."

(To Be Continued)



A Valuable Library

Is Owned By Society Of Antiquaries In London

The rooms which house the great library of the Society of Antiquaries, overlooking the courtyard of Burlington House, are being renovated, states the London Observer. During the next few weeks, while this cleaning and painting proceeds, the library will be closed and its 100,000 volumes shrouded.

There may be more than 100,000 volumes and pamphlets. The number is an approximation. At least there can be no doubt that, apart from the books at the British Museum—the invariable reservation—this is the finest collection of archaeological works in the country and a possession much prized by the venerable society which owns it.

The society possesses one of the few remaining copies of "The Boke of St. Albans", written by Juliana Berners and printed at St. Albans in 1487.

There is, too, a copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle, a history of the world printed at Nuremberg in 1493 and embellished, as the phrase goes, with 2,000 amusing woodcuts. One of these, which has a certain topicality, is a view of the City of Prague—such a view as few Czechs would recognize to-day.

The library is rich in manuscripts. Here, for example, is the Winton Domesday, a survey of the City of Winchester, dated 1120, in the original stamped leather binding.

Sponge Fishing

Good Future For The Industry In The West Indies

Dr. Herbert H. Brown, director of Sponge Fishery Investigations, whose headquarters are in the Bahamas, will conduct a survey of the sponge industry in the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands next winter at the request of the Jamaica government.

Dr. Brown has been stationed in the Bahamas for approximately two and a half years as a result of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, and conducts his investigations in a 54-foot glass-bottomed launch.

"I think there is a future for the sponge industry in the West Indies, and most certainly in the Bahamas and the Turks Islands," he declared. "The price is temporarily low, due to the European situation and other factors, but there is hope that next winter it will go up."

Plane Factory

France May Build Fighting Planes In Montreal Plant

France may soon build fighting planes in Canada in a plant to be erected in Montreal, says the Daily Herald.

"French interests, believed to be under the sponsorship of the government of France, have completed plans for the erection of a large aircraft plant in the Montreal district, which in time may employ several hundred local technicians under the direction of some hundred or so experts in the industry from France, the Herald has learned from reliable sources," the paper said.

"The local plant would be intended primarily to serve as a reserve source of supply of aircraft for the French fighting arms," the Herald continues. "The land for the plant has already been purchased, the Herald was informed, and only the final touches to the scheme have yet to be approved by experts now in this country." 2271

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Elevatormen Ready for Business.

Gillespie Grain Co.—On his survey of our five elevators the first place visited was the Gillespie elevator. This was the first elevator here, having been built in 1907 and rebuilt in 1926. The present buyer Mr Wm Robertson has been on the job for 20-odd years When we had but 2 elevators here, Mr Robertson had the grain-buying business well in hand, and still gets his share, despite the stiff competition.

Federal Grain Co.—Here we were given a hearty welcome by Mr "Bill" Irwin, who is starting his second year here as buyer for Federal Grain Co. Mr Irwin is well kuown, having taken a prominent part in sporting activities since coming here.

Searle Grain Co—This elevator, located at the east end of Elevator Row, is now in charge of Mr Grolla, who has been here for the past 6 years. Mr. Grolla is an experienced hand in this business, having served his company at several points before caming to Stony Plain. Mr Grolla says the grain coming in is grading high.

Alberta-Pacific Grain Co.—Mr J. P Gannon is agent for this company here, and is well known and held in high esteem by the grain raisers hereabouts. The A-P is the second oldest elevator in town, and was recently overhauled, a new scale installed, and is now open and ready for regular business.

Pool Elevator—This is another elevator which has just been thru the remodellers' hands, and brought up to date, Mr Jac Becker is the agent here, and has been in charge since the elevator was built in 1926. The Pool elevator handles a large share of grain shipped from this point. As is not generally known, Mr Becker is a golf addict, and previous to coming to Stony, was a member of the polo team at Scotford.

DeForest-Crosley and Addison Radios.

These Machines are now to be seen in the Showroom of the Sole Agency in Stony Plain for DeForest-Crosley and Addison Radios:

The Stony Plain Hardware

Canadian National Railways

EASTERN CANADA.

LOW SUMMER FARES

Are now on sale to all points. See Ontario, Old World Quebec, the Maritime Provinces. Travel direct on the air conditioned "CONTINENTAD LIMITED" or, vary your journey with two days of cruising on the inland water route. The Great Lakes Special leaves Winnipeg every Tuesday and Friday thruout the summer months, connecting with steamer at Port Arthur.

Any Agent will gladly assist you in your plans.

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Stony Plain and District.

Mr Walter Larson, with the Burns Co., Edmonton, spent the long week end at his home here. Mr.Edw. Hubbel, now with Canada Packers, spent the holiday at his home.

Miss Carrie Trapp has gone to Belmont, B.C., to operate a beauty parlor.

Another game in the playoffs of the Highway Baseball League was staged here Sunday afternoon, when Spruce Grove team met Stony Seniors. Shortly after the start of the game there came an argument over a decision by Umpire Fred Loeblich. It was a close decision, and the umpire was sustained, Following this, the Stony team seemed to to lose hear. Final score—Grove 11; Stony 0. Stuny's battery—Ed Enders aud Otto Dreitze. This puts Stony out of the playoffs.

Rosenthal School classes resumed on Tuesday, with Mr Glen Carmichael in charge as teacher. Lucknow School also re-opened Tuesday.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED at The Royal Cafe

Spruce Grove News.

While none of the baseball rooters were worrying about the outcome of the Sunday ball game up at Stony, still there was a slight surprise that the game fell into the Grove team's lap so easily. The Grovers now have a game to play with Onoway team in the playoffs.

The start made Tuesday on the Highway road work has created quite an interest at the Grove. There was quite a demand for horses.

The Ducholke thresher outfit started operations Saturday [illegible] m.

That the Grove's Exhibition has received widespread advertising is evidenced by the fact that a letter is expected from the Laird o' Cockpen, who is coming frae Dumbfreeze' Scotland, to open the show, ye ken. Considerable expense is being incurred for red paint for the wagons.

Burial of Mrs. Michael Giesie.

Mrs Paulina Giesie, beloved wife of Michael Giesie, of Golden Spike, passed away at her late residence on Saturday, Sept. 3, aged 73 years.

She is survived by her husband; 2 daughters—Mrs P Baumberger, Garden Valley; Mrs V Singer, of Edmonton; 5 sons—Louie, Gottlieb, William, Daniel, Eric, all of Golden Spike.

The funeral service was held Monday at the residence, and at 2.30 p m, at Zion Lutheran Church. Rev H Fra officioted. Interment was made in the Golden Spike cemetery.

Purchasing Dollar Decreasing.

The Searle Index of the price of "Things Western Farmers Buy" (147 items) now stands at 138.2, 1913-14—100, which means that these things cost farmers in the West at the present time 38.2 p.c more than they did before the great war. The price of wheat, No. 1 Northern, as of Aug. 16 is 14 p.c lower than it was in 1913-14. This means, therefore, that a bushel of wheat in Western Canada has a purchasing power in relation to "Things Farmers Buy" of 92 p.c in comparison with the purchasing power of 100 p.c it had before the war.

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Pegged Prices of Wheat at Stony Plain Station.

Thru the courtesy of Mr W Irwin, agent here for Searle Grain Co., the following official figures have been given The Sun. It is stated that all grain from this point will be shipped thru Vancouver. This latter arrangement, it is claimed, will give local grain raisers some advantage.

No. 1 Northern	63 1-2
No. 2	60 1-2
No. 3	57 1 2
No. 4	51 1 2
No. J	44
No. 6	37
Feed	39 1 2
Garnet, 1 C. W	55 1-2
2 C.W	52 1 2
3 C.W	47 1 2

1938 Game Regulations.

Ducks, geese, Sept. 15 to Nov. 15
Hungarian Partridge, Oct. 1—Nov 30. South of N.Saskatchewan River only.
Grouse, Pheasants and Prairie Chicken—No open season.
Deer, moose, Nov. 1 to Dec. 14
Muskrat, Mar. 1—May 14 North of Tp 70 only
Sunday Shooting is prohibited.

Time Table for Mails.

Mails to East by Train—6.23 p. m., Sun., Wed, Fri.
By Bus—11 a.m. Tues., Thur-Saturday.
Mail from East by train—1 32 p.m. Sun. Tues. Thurs.
By Bus—4.55 p. m. Monday, Wed., Sat.

Inga M. D. Poundkeepers.

Poundkeeper — Mr. Peter Sware Post Office, Stony Plain. Pound located on N.E. 29, 52, 1w5.
Poundkeeper—Mr. Jacob Gaschnitz. Post Office, Duffield. Pound located on SE 5, 52, 3w5.
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